

May 3, 2014

Honorable James Marleau, Chair Senate Committee on Health Policy P.O. Box 30036 Lansing, MI 48909

Re: Support of SB 879 -Breast Density Reporting

Dear Chairperson Marleau and members of the Senate Committee on Health Policy;

My name is Nancy Cappello and I reside in Woodbury CT. I am founder of two national organizations whose mission is to reduce later stage breast cancers by educating the public about the risks and screening challenges of dense breast tissue. I respectfully request that my correspondence be included in the record of the Public Hearing on May 6, 2014.

Your support of SB 879 will lead to a reduction in later stage breast cancers, less aggressive treatments and better life outcomes for women of Michigan and their families – as cancer is a family disease.

In 2004, I was diagnosed with advanced stage IIIC breast cancer after a decade of 'normal' mammograms. I first learned about my dense breast tissue <u>after</u> my cancer diagnosis, which was within weeks of what I refer to as my "happy gram" report which stated that the results of my mammogram were "normal."

My physicians informed me that my years of mammography screening failed to detect my cancer because of my dense breast tissue. My cancer was the size of a quarter and has spread to 13 lymph nodes -remember a normal mammogram weeks before. Six surgeries, 5 months of chemotherapy, 24 radiation treatment, lifelong medications, countless tests, massive medical costs and a greater likelihood of dying prematurely from this disease; this is the reality of my advanced stage cancer.

Searching the scientific journals, I was stunned to discover that my story, while compelling, is common as 40% of women have dense breast tissue. National surveys report that less than one in 10 women learn about their breast density from their physician. For more than two decades, research demonstrates that women with dense breast tissue have less than a 50% chance of having their cancer detected by mammography alone. As density increases, the sensitivity of a mammogram to 'see' cancer decreases. There are additional screening tools, when added to mammography, that significantly increase detection of small, invasive cancers invisible by mammogram. Dense Breast Tissue is also a well-established predictor of breast cancer risk confirmed by 18 studies – across 8 countries.

Armed with these startling scientific facts, I started working with the Connecticut legislature and, in 2009 Connecticut became the first state in the nation to standardize density reporting to women through their mammography report.

Are You Dense Advocacy, Inc.

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